from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Pure East India (U. S. P.) Sandalwood Oil."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be or was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia but its strength differed from, and its quality and purity fell below, the standard set forth in that compendium, and its difference in strength, quality, and purity from such standard was not plainly stated on its label.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the representation in the labeling that it was pure East India U. S. P. sandalwood oil was false and misleading.

On March 18, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

164. Adulteration and misbranding of sandalwood oil. U. S. v. 5 Boxes and 12 Boxes of Sandalwood Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 1282, 1330. Sample Nos. 77631–D, 77632–D, 77634–D.)

This product differed from the pharmacopoeial standard in the following respects: It yielded less than 90 percent of alcohols calculated as santalol, it did not have the characteristic odor of sandalwood, and was not soluble in 5 volumes of 70 percent alcohol. It also differed from the standard with respect to its specific gravity and optical rotation.

On January 2 and January 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed libels against 17 boxes of sandalwood oil at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from about February 2 to October 18, 1939, from Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Red Mill Drug Co.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be or was represented as a drug, the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia but its strength differed from, and its quality and purity fell below, the standard set forth in the pharmacopoeia; and its difference in strength, quality, and purity from such standard was not plainly stated on the label.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the representation in the labeling that it consisted of pure East India (U. S. P.) sandalwood oil was false and misleading.

On February 3, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

165. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture digitalis. U. S. v. 2 Bottles and 4 Bottles of Tincture Digitalis. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1459. Sample No. 76917–D.)

The potency of this article exceeded the maximum potency for tincture of digitalis as specified in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On February 8, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 2 bottles each containing 4 fluid ounces, and 4 bottles each containing 1 pint, of tincture of digitalis at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 4 and September 26, 1939, by Burrough Bros. Manufacturing Co. from Baltimore, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

Adulteration was alleged in that the article purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and its strength differed from the standard set forth in that official compendium.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the representations in the labeling that it was tincture of digitalis, U. S. P. XI, that 1 cc. possessed an activity equivalent to 1 to 1.1 U. S. P. digitalis units, were false and misleading since each cc. of the article did not possess an activity equivalent to 1 to 1.1 U. S. P. digitalis units but did possess a greater activity.

On February 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

166. Adulteration of digitalis leaves. U. S. v. 106 Packages of Digitalis. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for relabeling. (F. D. C. No. 1391. Sample Nos. 68453–D, 68454–D.)

This product differed from the pharmacopoeial requirements, one shipment having a potency of 62 percent and the other having a potency of 61 percent of that required.

On January 22, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 106 sacks of digitalis leaves at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on

or about April 5, 6, and 7, 1939, by F. E. Ketchum from Salem, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated.

Adulteration was alleged in that the article purported to be or was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and its strength differed from the standard set forth for digitalis since its potency varied between 61 percent and 62 percent of that required.

On May 22, 1940, the Western Trading Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be properly labeled and that it be disposed of in the manufacture of preparations which are not official, and in which properly calculated extra quantities of the drug should be used to standardize such preparations to their ordinary or usual potency of digitalis extract.

167. Adulteration and misbranding of digitalis tablets. U. S. v. 1 Metal Drum and 10,791 Bottles of Digitalis Tablets. Decree ordering product released under bond for relabeling. (F. D. C. No. 675. Sample No. 47831–D.)

These tablets were represented to contain 92.3 milligrams of powdered digitalis each; whereas they contained approximately 50 milligrams of powdered digitalis each.

On October 5, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 1 metal drum containing 70,000 digitalis tablets, and 10,791 bottles containing a total of 1,063,560 digitalis tablets, at Dumbarton, Va., alleging that the article had been introduced into interstate commerce within the period from on or about March 11 to on or about March 23, 1938, by the Maltbie Chemical Co. from Newark, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. When introduced into interstate commerce, it was labeled: "Each tablet contains: Po. Digitalis, 92.3 Milligrams."

It was alleged in the libel that the article, when introduced into interstate commerce, was adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess.

It was further alleged that the article was misbranded when introduced into interstate commerce in that the representation in the labeling that each tablet contained 92.3 milligrams of powdered digitalis was false and misleading, since each tablet contained less than so represented.

On December 19, 1939, the Wilber Co., Inc., Dumbarton, Va., having appeared as claimant, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled in conformity with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

168. Adulteration and misbranding of drugs. U. S. v. 1¾ Gallons of Eczema Lotion and various other drug products. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1160. Sample Nos. 70301–D, 70303–D to 70306–D, incl., 70308–D, 70309–D, 70311–D, 70312–D, 70313–D, 70315–D, 70321–D, 70322–D, 70324–D to 70329–D, incl.)

These products were adulterated and/or misbranded as indicated hereinafter.

On December 11, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against the following drugs located at Camden, N. J.: 1¾ gallons of Eczema Lotion, 19¾ gallons of Chlorotonic, 2 pints of Bromoforbia, 4½ gallons of Compound Mixture of Glycyrrhiza, 3¼ gallons of Chill Tonic, 22,300 Compressed Laxatonic Cold Tablets, 22,300 Compressed Nitro Glycerin Compound Tablets, 28,300 Iron, Arsenic, and Strychnine Tablets, 4,200 Strychnin Sulphate Tablets, 2,500 Tablets Three Iodides, 5,500 Tablets Tonic (Aiken), 14,600 Blaud and Sumbul Compound Tablets, 12,800 Ferruginous Tonic Tablets, 13,150 Blaud and Manganese Compound Tablets, 13,000 Cactus Compound Tablets, and 19,700 Cathartic Compound Tablets. It was alleged in the libel that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 30, 1939, by the Pharmacal Products Co., Dr. C. H. Hadley, receiver, from Easton, Md.; and that they were adulterated and/or misbranded.

Analysis of the Eczema Lotion showed that it consisted essentially of small proportions of mercuric bichloride, hydrocyanic acid, nitric acid, glycerin, and water. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the representations in the labeling regarding its efficacy in the treatment of eczema and other diseased conditions of the integument, were false and misleading.

Analysis of the Chlorotonic showed that it contained less than 1/6 grain of arsenic chloride per fluid ounce, namely, 0.145 grain of arsenic chloride. It was alleged to be adulterated in that its labeling represented that each fluid ounce